

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BETTER FEELING IN EUROPE.

The extraordinary fact of a European government congratulating the United States upon the successful termination of war with a European power and complimenting the gallantry of this country in the prosecution of hostilities, as Italy has done, is so significant as to claim more than passing attention. It is indicative of a better feeling toward this country which Americans will heartily welcome and which they will sincerely hope will long continue.

Unquestionably the decisive triumph of the United States has very greatly strengthened it in the respect of Europe. The demonstration of our ability to rapidly utilize our war resources was an astonishing revelation, as were the splendid achievements of our navy and the valor and prowess of our soldiers. Europe was not prepared for these evidences of American superiority to Spain on sea and land. The naval and military experts of the old world were disposed to depreciate us. While not doubting that ultimately we must win, they confidently believed that at the outset we should meet with reverses. It seemed almost impossible to them that our untried navy, generally believed to have little of either discipline or skill, could meet the naval power of Spain without suffering severely, while they felt that our generally unseasoned soldiers would be no match for the Spanish veterans, defending their own soil. The dissipation of these views by our unbroken and decisive victories has carried with it a heightened respect for this country, while the high plane upon which hostilities were conducted, the generous consideration accorded to the enemy and the fair and just terms of peace have won for us universal commendation.

When war was declared there was little real friendship in Europe, outside of England, for the United States. The governments were prompt to declare neutrality and they strictly observed that attitude throughout the war, but their sympathy and the sympathy of most of their people was not with this country. Italy, which now sends congratulations, leaned to the side of its Latin neighbor and so did France. Austrian sympathy with Spain was undoubted, the capital of that empire being the center of intrigue unfriendly to the United States. German public sentiment showed more or less hostility to us, though in official circles the existence of such feeling was disclaimed. Even in Russia there were manifestations of unfriendliness toward America. It is not to be doubted that none of these powers would have regretted Spanish success and some of them would have rejoiced at it.

It is quite possible that some of these governments do not now regard with entire satisfaction the extension of American power. It is indeed probable that Germany and Russia view with some apprehension the possibility of the United States exerting more or less of an influence in the affairs of the far east. But at all events we can feel assured that the American republic stands higher and stronger in the respect of the world than ever before, that it has taken a position among the great powers which will in future give it a broader and more considerate recognition than it has hitherto received.

What is called the Cuban army will disband, if the latest advices are trustworthy, the United States having agreed to pay the men what is supposed to be due them from the so-called Cuban republic, but it appears that this will not entirely dispose of the people whom it was apprehended would give our government more or less serious trouble in carrying out the task of Cuban pacification. There are malcontents outside the insurgent ranks who are not satisfied with the conditions and who it is reported are already urging the people to resist the policy of the United States. This element does not contemplate with favor the establishment of law and order. They do not want any restraint imposed upon their desire to murder and plunder. The generosity of this government they cannot appreciate and they are said to be industriously engaged in creating a sentiment of hostility to Americans.

These are part of the people who were told before the war were capable of self-government, the people whom President McKinley was urged to give political status by recognizing their so-called republic. What a discredit and humiliating position the United States would now be in if he had yielded to that appeal. There will probably be no little difficulty in dealing with these malcontents, but their repression must of course be accomplished. That may mean a longer military occupation of Cuba than has been anticipated.

HAY FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. Colonel John Hay, ambassador to England, will succeed Judge William R. Day as secretary of state. The appointment of Colonel Hay to the head of the State department will be approved by all who know of his intrinsic fitness for that position. He is an experienced diplomatist, his diplomatic service having included both office work in Washington and the representation of the country abroad. Colonel Hay has been secretary of legation at Paris, charge at Vienna, secretary of legation at Madrid, assistant secretary of state under the Hayes administration and finally ambassador to Great Britain. In his present position he has made a most creditable record, making himself highly popular with Englishmen without any sacrifice of his earnest Americanism. The expressions of regret by London newspapers at his proposed return to the United States undoubtedly voice a general feeling, no representative of the United States at the court of St. James having received more kindly consideration, from both officials and people, than Ambassador Hay. His diplomatic services have been able and discreet. Colonel Hay is fully qualified to dis-

charge the duties of the State department at this juncture, when most important questions in diplomacy are certain to arise. He is as well informed as probably any man in the country in international law and is of course thoroughly acquainted with diplomatic forms and usage. The State department is to play a most important part in the development of the interests of the nation abroad and it is to be presumed that Colonel Hay will be found in sympathy with whatever policy and measures the administration and congress shall deem wise and expedient for extending and enlarging the trade of the United States, while there can be no doubt that he will exercise a watchful care over the rights and interests of the country everywhere. Colonel Hay is one of the most earnest advocates of strengthening friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. It is understood that Ambassador Hay will be succeeded by Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who was minister to France during the Harrison administration and candidate for vice president of the United States in 1892.

WHAT WILL THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DO? Under the foreclosure proceedings instituted in the federal courts the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad is to be sold to the highest bidder next Thursday in the city of Lincoln. The Omaha & Republican Valley railroad is purely a Nebraska corporation. Whatever privileges it has enjoyed in this state have been conferred upon it by virtue of its incorporation under our laws. The road was built as a branch of the Union Pacific system and will doubtless continue to be operated as part of the reorganized Union Pacific after it is taken out of the hands of the receivers. A radical change is, however, contemplated in its relation to the people of Nebraska which calls for action on the part of the attorney general. The present plan is to have the road bid in by a representative of the bondholders and assigned at once to the Union Pacific company, which has become a corporation under the laws of the state of Utah.

The wiping out of the Nebraska corporation and its absorption by a foreign corporation will place the road beyond the jurisdiction of our state courts. That cannot fail to result in a serious disadvantage to citizens of Nebraska and towns and counties on the line of the road that may be compelled to seek judicial redress for any cause. It means that every tax suit and every question involving shipping contracts will have to go through the slow and expensive process of the federal court. The only barrier to this proceeding lies in action by the attorney general of Nebraska in behalf of the people. It is within the province of the attorney general to oppose the confirmation of the sale, except on condition that no change take place in the relations of the Republican Valley road to the state by which it has derived its right of way privileges and bond subsidies. It remains to be seen whether the attorney general considers this a matter of sufficient moment to take his time away from political pipe laying and exert his official authority in the interest of the people.

OMAHA AND THE PEACE JUBILEE. Omaha has taken advantage of our failure to act with promptness and decision in relation to the proposed peace jubilee and it is now probable that a celebration will be held in connection with the Transmississippi Exposition which will make an attempt of a similar character in this city next June rather than a belated, if not an absurd, undertaking. Omaha has already invited the president, members of his cabinet, distinguished foreign statesmen, and a host of army and navy to be present at its peace jubilee. It has everything practically in readiness to receive them and its public-spirited citizens may be depended upon to make the occasion and the city worthy alike of the occasion and the distinguished guests to the west of us. Had Chicago taken the jubilee project in hand with the enthusiasm and vim which have characterized it in the past there would have been neither room for Omaha's protest, nor is it plain now that it has seen our mistake and taken advantage of it.

AVOIDING A BLUNDER. Straight Out Financial Plank of the Nebraska Republicans. The money plank of the platform adopted on Wednesday by the Nebraska Republicans reads as follows: "We reaffirm unswerving allegiance to the principles enunciated in the republican platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, an unaltered policy to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." This is an improvement on last year, when no mention was made of the financial question, though not up to the level of the money plank adopted by the republicans of that year. It is a step in the right direction, but the ill-advised policy of Senator Thurston and some other short-sighted politicians had been as silent as was that of 1897. Those times, however, are apparently to be forgotten by Bryan, insisted the committee on resolutions that nothing should be said for the gold standard or against free silver. They asserted that the war and questions connected with it would overshadow all other issues in the campaign.

Free silver is going to remain a vital issue as long as the Bryanites persist in making it their paramount issue. The editor of The Omaha Bee, fully aware of that fact, and fully aware of the fact that the Bryanites are going to make it their paramount issue, has threatened to carry the matter into the convention if the committee endorsed a policy of suppression and evasion was effectual. The Nebraska republicans have ventured for the first time to say that they will not support the Bryanites in the maintenance of the "present gold standard." When the democrats stave away the "16 to 1" issue in that old lumber-room which holds so many of the abandoned issues of that party, they will come for republican conventions to cease endorsing the gold standard and denouncing the abominations of free silver. But the democrats have not done so yet. The platform of the Nebraska republicans is a good one, but it is a platform that has been beaten and the cheating of creditors by means of it. It would have been rank cowardice for the republicans of that state to have ignored the money question and relied on "the war" for the election of their Bryanite president. Spain is about at an end. The war for sound money has not been fought out to a finish yet. The Bryanites have not laid down their arms and sued for peace.

THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR AS HEAD MEDICINE MAN at a Jacksonian club pow-wow may serve to soothe the ruffled feelings of the democrats who do not relish being reduced to an equality with the silver republican bunco men with one place only on the fusion ticket, but how does it strike the simple farmers for whose votes the tripartite combination are battling? A populist candidate for governor getting up early in the morning to milk the cows makes a beautiful picture, but what about the same populist candidate hobnobbing late at night with Fanning, Herdman and Howell and other representatives of the rotten gamblers' gang and with Ransom, the senator from union stock yards, who mutilated the populist platform? A kinesiologist man should be called in without fail.

The populist papers do not attempt to explain the juggle with the stock yards plank of the populist platform because they cannot explain it except as a rank perversion of the party declarations by the intermeddling of corporation attorneys from the outside. To talk about the reform convention being free from corporation influence in the face of this flagrant performance will fool nobody who does not want to be fooled. Silver has gone up perceptibly during the last few months—so perceptibly that the exhibit of refined silver bars on display at the Omaha exposition is said to be worth today \$50,000 more than it would have brought if sold at the time the exposition opened. The silver owners are sharing as well as all other classes in the prosperity restored under President McKinley's administration. Congress will think twice over the proposition to pay off the Cuban soldiers out of the United States treasury. If the Cubans have been fighting for independence they ought to be so thankful for the assistance rendered by the American army and navy that they would not think of asking to be paid for what they have done for themselves. The peace jubilee must be more than a mere Peace day at the exposition. It must be made the greatest peace demonstration ever undertaken in commemoration of the victorious ending of a war waged by the United States. The conception and plan of the jubilee must correspond with the magnitude of the great event. The Spanish cabinet does not propose to let Blanco crawl out just in front of evacuation and has therefore refused to accept his resignation. Having helped get Spain into the hole in which it

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

A large batch of prizes for the naval heroes of the war have been announced. The promotion of Sampson and Schley to the rank of rear admirals is not the only admirable feature of the rewards. Captain Clark of the Oregon, as well as the chief engineer of the famous battleship, are deservedly advanced. Indeed they could not be pushed too high to suit their admirers—some 70,000,000 or more. All the captains of the fighting ships go up several rounds of the ladder. Commander McCalla of the Montgomery achieved what he so gallantly fought for—restoration of his old rank of captain. None more worthily earned promotion. Further advancement is probable before the close of the year. All the rear admirals now on the list excepting George Dewey, retire before January 1, 1899, which will make considerable room for the fighters of today. It is expected that congress will restore the rank of admiral or vice admiral as a further mark of distinction for the hero of Manila bay and this will increase the room near the top. Sampson and Schley are now the junior rear admirals. By the close of the year George Dewey will be the ranking officer of the navy.

Commodore John A. Howell, who has just been promoted to the rank of rear admiral, is the inventor of a self-propelling torpedo that differs in several respects from the Whitehead. The chief novelty of the American system relates to the mode of driving the screw. Whitehead stored compressed air in a chamber in his torpedo and placed in an adjoining compartment a small engine which should be operated thereby at the right juncture. The American system is entirely independent of the torpedo. The Howell system has been improved since it was patented in 1871 and it has been extensively used in the United States navy. Lieutenant Hobson of Merrimac fame has achieved, in addition to his experience at Manila, the feat of driving a kiosk from St. Louis girl, a town named after him and a commission as postmaster for his father. Who said republicans were ungrateful?

Some kodak fiend, without fear in his heart and indifferent to future torments, scaled the ramparts of the War department building in Washington and took a snapshot at General Thaddeus Stanton, the fighting paymaster. The P. M. G. had his light on him, but the kodak fiend escaped somehow, and published the result in a late number of the New York Mail and Express. In some respects the original may be recognized from the picture. There is the familiar cheerfulness of face, the same smile that has been on duty since the fall of Richmond, and the almost imperceptible wink of the left eye that many a time wigwagged a signal to the old boys when Thaddeus held down the leather cushion in room 504, Bee building. But there is much lacking in the reproduction of the picture. The old corncob under forced draft is not there, nor is the pearl gray halo that of wretched his desk. If these were added the department boys, or the few left, would cheerfully verify the resemblance. Should the P. M. G. send a few copies of the picture out this way it will be necessary to accompany each with an autographic affidavit "as an evidence of good faith."

Some new feature of the versatile career of Theodore Roosevelt is being noted and side along. The latest story talked of him appears just as he is being loudly talked of as a candidate for governor of New York. In substance the charge is that he once attended a church Sunday school class in the Episcopal church. He was not proficient in all of the details of the form of worship, and his shortcomings attracted the attention of the superintendent. After the school had been dismissed the superintendent spoke to Teacher Roosevelt about his failure to make the proper responses to certain portions of the service. "You should bow the head when the name of the Lord is read aloud. That is very important," said the superintendent. "Is it a part of the service?" Roosevelt asked. "All right; I'll try to do anything required in the service. I'll stand on my head if you say I ought to."

The superintendent was so shocked by such a mistake, he reported the matter to the sessions, and on the following Sunday Roosevelt's class had a new teacher. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Li Hung Chang's renewed strategy reminds us that one grand old man is still extant. The American Schwan as well as the American eagle got in his work before peace was declared. Citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have formed a society with the purpose of erecting in their city a memorial statue of Ensign Worth Bagley, their townsman, who was the first American to fall in the war with Spain. Perhaps the English language may some day be the world's language. It is more than interesting to note that while Dr. Nansen was in Russia he made use of English in addressing the Russian Geographical society, and in conversation with the grand dukes and other distinguished personages. John R. Marshall, the negro colonel of the Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry, has had hair and a bristling red moustache. The regiment is now on its way to the garrison duty in Cuba. Possibly if it had been there during the fighting many of the Spaniards would have been frightened to death. Twenty-three years ago Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, died. Now another legal attack on his estate has begun. The plaintiffs are a young man and a young woman who say that Stewart died with neither father, mother, brother, sister or descendant, yet they claim to be his heirs. Private J. F. Finley of the First California, who carried ammunition to the Tenth Pennsylvania during the battle at Malate, making several trips over a field swept by the Spanish fire, is half Spanish, and is 24 years old. His mother speaks only Spanish. His father, who is dead, was a railroad man who had charge of the construction of a part of the Southern Pacific in Arizona. "Well," said a Chicago man, "it's all right for these eastern girls to go over and be rich and successful and so on; but you notice when they need a vice president it's a western girl that's 'it.' Land, I used to know Lady Curzon's pa when Levi Letter and I were both dry goods clerks. And now I think his girl is going to be a vice president. Well, she'll show 'em how!" Henry B. But, the most learned expert in old prints and the subtlest epicure in New York, has been sentenced to Blackwell's island for a year for appropriating \$60 that belonged to the firm for which he worked. He had sold books to Gladstone and his judgment was accepted without question by all the great buyers of scarce books and engravings. His peculation was due to a lack of money, he receiving only a meagre salary. George Bush of St. Louis, who died last week, was born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1822. During the early part of the civil war he was secretary of General John C. Fremont. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1862. After the war he became connected with the railroad business and was made general passenger agent and auditor of the Iron Mountain road. He was also secretary of the State Board of Immigration and president of the German Emigration society.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Nebraska is the latest of the states to announce that its republicans are not afraid to profess their faith. Here is the plank recently adopted in the Nebraska convention: "We reaffirm unswerving allegiance to the principles enunciated in the republican national platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." Not much straddle about that. Minneapolis Tribune: The republicans have good hopes of redemption. Not a word from populists this fall. The great prosperity which the state has enjoyed during the last two years has made republican votes very rapidly, and in consequence of the republican party, the gold standard has completely dispensed the pet theories of the silverite orators. The successful conduct of the war by the national administration is also a source of strength to the party, in Nebraska and elsewhere. Chicago Post: Nebraska republicans showed their good sense by nominating a sound money candidate for governor on a sound money platform which did not attempt to forestall the party policy on the question of territorial expansion. In reaffirming allegiance to the republican principles of 1896, the republicans in 1898, the convention further committed itself to a direct declaration that it was in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In regard to the new issues raised by the war with Spain, the convention followed the wise and conservative policy of approving what the republican administration had done without attempting to blaze forth a new national policy that may lead to complications beyond the comprehension of those who demand that we shall seize and hold Spain's myriad islands in the Pacific as well as drive her from her last possession in the West Indies.

PEACE AND ITS PROBLEMS. Cincinnati Enquirer: There is no way of disposing of the Philippine islands without having trouble. There is a degree of embarrassment to the United States in every proposition so far made. We cannot expect, though to get along in a great crisis with the present attitude toward the Philippines. There is no reason for rushing to a conclusion, but the subject should be held firmly in hand and when the time comes to decide on the proper course the responsibility should be bravely taken up without reference to whether it is embarrassing or not. St. Paul Pioneer Press: The land laws of the Spanish colonies differ so widely from those in vogue in this country that there is likely to be trouble in squaring them to our own practice. Some experience in this respect has been had in California and New Mexico, where the old Spanish laws are said to be still involved in some cases. The application of the Torrens system as soon as possible in Porto Rico and in some of the other islands may hereafter acquire world-wide oblation, if not all, of the difficulty in respect to uncertain titles.

New York Mail and Express: For the United States the door is flung open for an immediate enlargement of prosperity, industry and commerce. Nobody could doubt the outcome of the war, but the uncertainty as to its length and its cost has halted many a venture that will now be pushed forward with confident confidence. Capital will flow eagerly to the development of the territories brought under the protection of our flag and the regulation of our law. With the promise of abundant crops and with an export trade that has grown in volume in the face of a foreign war, there looms the certainty of a national prosperity that shall be worthy of our national greatness. Buffalo Express: There is pathos in the thought that Spain is now saying good-by to a continent which once was almost all her own. But she departs unarmoured, justice rules the affairs of nations, as well as the affairs of individuals. Spain has been driven from the American continent because of her unworthiness to occupy it; because of her unspicable cruelty to the native races; because of the oppression and corruption with which she ruled her colonies. England would have chosen to assume the seat of empire in the Thirteen Colonies, but she so took warning by the lesson that British colonies are the happiest, most prosperous, progressive and loyal in the world today. But Spain shut her eyes to all warnings, and the inevitable day of retribution has come.

Philadelphia Press: Much in the past has been pardoned to our youth, our inexperience, the errors, the faults and even the corruption of a new country. This is not. We have reached our majority. We have taken our place among the world's greatest powers. Our acts will henceforth be judged and justified in peace by the responsibility of the world. We have no more to say of war and claimed as the price of victory. It is time for every American solemnly to remember that much of corruption, boss-ry and maladministration which has hitherto passed as but a matter of our internal affairs is henceforth to be judged on the world's stage and watched by a world, envious and unfriendly. And unless these evils of peace are righted and remedied, in vain has been the shock of battle and the thrill of triumph. Not by war and arms but by righteousness and purity do nations live. New York Tribune: When we look down the long aisles of the future and see the possible 16,000,000 prosperous and happy Americans in Cuba, the possible 5,000,000 in Porto Rico, and the uplifting of the Philippine islands from barbarism to the front of civilization, the change in the face of the world by four months of 1898 seems scarcely credible, and is quite unmanufactured. But it is all an opportunity and not yet a realized fact. The greatest and best work Americans have yet done in self-control, and in organization and development outside their own personal habits, has not been done. The full value of the lives given and the wealth expended in 1898 can be realized. Yet the onlooking world, seeing the calm and wise statesmanship and the restless resolution of the American republic and its president thus far, looks for grand results in the future than most people of this country have yet contemplated.

CHEAP LABOR OF THE ORIENT. Control of the Philippines Antagonizes American Labor. Washington Post: The Omaha Bee, the leading republican newspaper in Nebraska, and the Philadelphia Record, the chief exponent of democracy in Pennsylvania, are in perfect accord on the great question of the world's disposal of the Philippines. Both are opposed to the retention of the islands, as are some other newspapers of both parties. In fact, it is by no means a party issue, and was regarded at any time taken up by the press. At present a division on that question would cut through both of the great parties, causing a realignment as notable as that of 1896. One of the reasons presented by the Bee and Record for their strenuous opposition to retention is that, in their opinion, such a policy would be inimical to the interests of American labor. The Bee urges that it would inevitably result in bringing our labor into competition with the cheaper labor of the islands. The millions of Chinese, Malays, mixed breeds, savages and semi-savages present a problem which, The Bee holds, cannot be solved without degradation to the intelligent labor of the United States. The Record urges that the

"Introduction of these Asiatic swarms within the sphere of American industry would be a fatal blow to the workmen of this country. Laws against the importation of contract labor and against Chinese immigration would be of small avail when the great corporations shall be enabled to draw at will upon the Philippine islands for an exhausted supply of cheap labor." It is submitted—and it may be true, but we think it is not—that "with those islands a part of the United States American workmen could not protect themselves against the importation of the cheap Asiatic labor into this country."

However that might be, there is little doubt that, if we take and hold the islands, American industries will be established there to compete for Asiatic trade. They will have the cheapest kind of cheap labor, and, although it will be less productive than our high-priced labor, it will be a competitor with our home industries. BRIGHT AND BREEZY. Chicago Tribune: "The soprano has married the basso," said the baritone. "I've loved a tenor," groaned the organist. Chicago Tribune: "You'll never get a dollar out of me," fiercely exclaimed the beaten defendant in the damage suit. "Oh, yes, I will, replied the unnamed plaintiff. "I'll get the \$50 all right, and my lawyer won't charge more than \$50."

Brooklyn Life: Towne—I don't see how it comes that shipwrecked sailors often starve to death in their boats. Towne—Why not? Towne—Well, I can't see across about two weeks ago and I don't feel like eating yet. Puck: Little Elmer—Pa, what does "cash" mean? Prof. Broadhead—It is a good deal like the term "senatorial courtesy," my son. It suits well and nobody knows what it means. Indianapolis Journal: "You don't mean to tell me you can be interested in base ball while the war is going on?" "Why, of course. It was in playin' base ball that the Americans learned how to send in a ball so straight." Chicago Post: "Patriotism," said the earnest man, "is the first duty of every citizen." "I suppose it is the first duty," replied the practical politician, thoughtfully. "Maybe that's why so many things get piled on top of it so that we forget about it." Washington Star: "What do you think about the prospect of a round robin?" asked one officer. "It's all right," replied the other. "It's the prospect of the stress of things. The case of Cervara furnished the large cold bottle. And the small hot bird should be entirely omitted." Detroit Free Press: "I was considerably impressed with your friend, the college professor." "Ah, yes, he's a remarkable man. What struck me most was his leading characteristic." "What?" "His most prominent traits seemed to be the 'knack of his trousers'."

PEACE WITH HONOR. James Russell Lowell's Memorial Ode, 1855. Boom, cannon, boom, to all the winds and waves! Clash on, glad bells, from every rocking steve! Banner's advance with triumph, bend your staves! And from every mountain peak let beacon fire to answering the college spook! Kathleen tell Monaghan, Whiteface be, And so leap on in light from sea to sea, 'Till the kind news be sent Across a kindling stress of things. Making their feet more firm and air breathe braver. She that lifts up the manhood of the poor, She that has led us on to conquer the college professor! With room about her hearth for all mankind! The 'ere in dreadful in her eyes no more, From her hold from the helm she doth unbend, Send all her handmaid arms back to sea, And bid her navies, that so lately lurked Their crashing battle, hold their thunders in. Swimming like birds of calm along the un-bearful shore. No challenge sends she to the elder world, That looked askance and hated; a light soon 'Plays over her mouth, as round her mighty knees She calls her children back and waits the Of nobler day, enthroned between her subject seas.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN. WEDNESDAY AUG 17. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 17, 1898.—A new transatlantic steamship line, with five vessels, the Republic, the Florida, the Florida and the Florida, plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool, makes its first trip from this city today with the Florida. Its schedule is Philadelphia Sundays and Liverpool Wednesdays. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 17, 1898.—A new transatlantic steamship line, with five vessels, the Republic, the Florida, the Florida and the Florida, plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool, makes its first trip from this city today with the Florida. Its schedule is Philadelphia Sundays and Liverpool Wednesdays.

What Attracts You? Is it price or is it quality or a combination of both in moderation. The properest clothing is never conspicuous—the conspicuous suit is "loud." We avoid extremes in both styles and prices. In the fit and appearance of our garments we aim at being correct, and in the matter of price, we avoid 'cheap' goods and offer nothing that is more costly than is fully justified by the quality, workmanship and merit of our goods. Our furnishing department is conducted on the same principles.

BROWNING KING & CO. 25 N. 3rd St. Phila. Pa. The local poperaic organ professes to be dissatisfied with the financial plank of the republican state platform. That was only to be expected. The platform, however, leaves no possibility of doubt as to the republicans of Nebraska being squarely on record against the free silver coinage delusion, and the people who believe in honest money will demonstrate their satisfaction by voting the republican ticket next November.